


also, The sepals are long and narrow crimson within, reflexed. Pedicels with deciduous, red, linear bracts with black glands on the edges: leaves variable but usually ovate lanceolate with a tapering or emarginate base, and more or less tapering point; good stipules are like this  but may vary, I will see: the twigs are gray, upper trunk and larger branches yellowish, lower trunk gray and bark fissured: grows from 10°-30° high. Fruit not ripe yet. Thorns few or many, seldom branched.


Our rose here is very slightly tomentose or glabrous, calyx lobes tomentose only on the inner side, reflexed in flower, erect in fruit, I have noted this particularly, pedicels and fruit glabrous. At higher altitudes another species may occur with larger flowers more foliaceous stipules and smaller stems. I find 3- and 4-celled pods of *Scrophularia californica* on almost every plant. I send you

M. E. Jones

Salt Lake
July 19, 1880.

Dr. Gray,

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 9th is at hand, and also the papers for which I am very much obliged. The irregularities or roughness on the seeds of *Gilia tenuirima* appear to me in outline like this  and are regular. The plant is erect only in the shade. I am very glad that I am right in calling ^{the plant I sent you} *Gilia* and am glad to get your suggestion as to the name. I have worked hard over it. I gave you a minute description of it because it did not conform to the printed character of *Gilia* (the corolla being

irregular.) I have made out
a character drawn from my
specimens and have put in
everything not in the sect. *Euzilia*.
If I am in error in anything I
would be very glad to know it.

Had I not discovered my error
a few months ago on *Monardella*
odoratissima I should have been
still more mortified than I am.
There is however some excuse for
it, for till last winter I have
been obliged to analyze without
a microscope, therefore in 1878
I named the odoriferous *Lippia*
cuneifolia of *Calceolaria* *Monardella*
odoratissima and that errored
me into this one. I send you a
corrected list and if you noticed
any other error I would be glad to
learn it.

I see you read my article on

several forms of *Triticum*
repens. They are not abnormalities
as some suppose. Or at least I
will contract to supply anybody
with 5000 of them at 5cts apiece.
I meet fifty of them in almost
every patch of *Triticum repens*
and that without hunting for
them. There is a very robust
plant ^{here} with triple spikelets that
resembles *T. repens* very closely
it is to me an unknown *Elymus*?

I wish someone would name our
Brataegus (referred to *violaris*).
I have been making nets on it
all summer and have a large
number of specimens in all
stages. The petals are orbicular
with a very short narrow claw
and entire, (this will not appear
in half of the herbarium spec-
imens, for the petals are very often
crumpled or imperfect but in
the fresh state they are easily dis-
cernible from the perfect ones) they
are saucer shaped or hemispherical.

some. I do not think I mislook
the folded placentae for partitions
for in the pods I send you they
are perfectly three celled, you
can find the three ^{or four} lines marking
the cells running the whole
length of the pods on the outside.
I send you an interesting
Aphyllon that at first I took
to be a new species, the one
on *Sedum debile* is uniformly
like the specimen sent. The folds
in the throat rise abruptly and
are quite prominent and so are not
yellow, the stems are always one-
flowered. I have traced it to the
roots of *Sedum debile* and can-
not be mistaken as to the host.
If it is new, or a var. of *A. fasciculatum*,
you are at liberty to name it.
Another one on *Pyrola rotundifolia*,
var. *incarnata* seems to be a
more robust form of the same,
growing about 4' high. I found

both in the same cavern
but not associated.

I send you a spig of *A. comosum*
which is more common here
than *A. fasciculatum*, I
have found it at Black Rock

(Pavy & Engelmann found it at
the same time) on Auletefe
I stand, and in Salt Lick
I have also a very few specimens
of an *Aphyllon* that appears
intermediate between this and
Californicum.

I also found yesterday a ~~specimen~~
~~that~~ that is nearest to *C.*
californica - var. *breviploea*,
but does not accord wholly.

The *Aphyllon comosum* I
have traced to *Artemisia tridentata*
and have specimens to show it.
I have examined very many
flowers of *Scrophularia cal.*

and the sterile filament never
approaches rotundity, nearer
than this ♀, - it is very frequent
ly emarginate.

I have collected about 1000 species
this season and have quite a
number of Californian ones
not reported from Mich, and
several that are apparently new.
What is the name of the *Lathyrus*
that Watson found in the
Wahsatch Mts and called *L.*
polyphyllus? According to
Flora Cal. I. p. 159. it is con-
fined to the Pacific coast, and
is rare.

I send you specimens of *sesu*
etc. to illustrate what I have
said about some of them.
I send postage on the pamphlet.

I am Very Respectfully Yours,
Marcus E. Jones.